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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Cards and Messages with Foreign Party and Government Leaders

Seeing in the New Year 1974, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards from Comrade Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and General Commander of the Army of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Chaudhri Fazal Elahi, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Margrette the Second, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus; Olav the Fifth, King of the Kingdom of Norway; and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's cards to them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also sent New Year's cards to Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Karl Gustaf, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the Union of Arab Emirates; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; Ali Nasser Mohammed, Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and Ahmed Zaki, Premier of the Republic of the Maldive Islands.

Messages of New Year's greetings came to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands; Luiz Cabral, Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; William Richard Tolbert, President of the Republic of Liberia; El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; William Gopallawa, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka; General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, President of the Republic of Ecuador; and Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's messages to them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received New Year's messages from Ali Nasser Mohammed, Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Karl Gustaf, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; and Ahmed Zaki, Premier of the Republic of the Maldive Islands.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also received a New Year's message from the Central Executive Committee of the Oman and Arab Gulfs Liberation People's Front.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea exchanged New Year's messages with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, the Guidance Committee of the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola and the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives New Year's Messages and Letters from International Organizations and Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages and letters of the New Year's greetings from many organizations and personages in foreign countries—"Study Groups of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung", "Study Groups of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung", international organizations, political parties, friendship associations, social organizations, press organs, public figures of various circles and crewmen of ships—and from foreign students in our country.

Among the messages and letters are those from the members of the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students in Europe; Abdul Hamid Nasser, Chairman of the "Committee for Translating and Publishing the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon; the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Dusan Ulcak, Chairman of the International Union of Students; Kozo Sasaki of the Japan Socialist Party; Stein Inhaim, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Norway; Ebert Kum, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Granville V. Stone, Chairman of the Britain-People's Korea Friendship Association; Sahei Watanabe, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association; Choudri Whateh Mohammad, Chairman of the Pakistan Committee of Farmers Associations; Peg Ssarkinen, Chairman, and Folke Sindmann, General Secretary, of the Central Federation of Democratic Youth of Finland; the students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studying at the Kim Il Sung University; the Cambodian students studying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and many others.

The messages and letters extended warm felicitations and greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the New Year 1974, reverentially wishing him good health and a long life.

The messages and letters also hoped that the Korean people, under his wise leadership, will register greater successes in their struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the 29th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of the Yugoslav people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, in reply to his greetings sent to the latter on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam NFL.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **K.D. Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the latter's reelection as President of the Republic of Zambia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings on January 3 to **U Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Burma.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Lao Patriotic Front.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, on the independence day of that country.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Austria.**

"For the Independent Reunification of Korea under the Banner of Juche," Collection of Immortal Classic Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Comes Off the Press in Australia

The noted publishing house "New Democratic Publications" in Melbourne, Australia, published some time ago the English version of "For the Independent Reunification of Korea under the Banner of *Juche*", a collection of immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Printed in the book is an august portrait of President Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader.

Also published there are photographs showing the on-the-spot guidance of the leader and his brilliant art of leadership and lofty virtues and photographs showing the proud successes the Korean people have made in socialist construction by dashing forward on the saddle of Chollima under his wise guidance.

Printed in the book are 15 answers out of the answers given by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to questions raised by prominent journalists and personages of various circles of different countries from July 1950 to the end of 1972.

The publishing house brought out this book on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the preface of the book the publishing house introduced in detail the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the great *Juche* idea founded by him and the line of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea set forth by him.

Welcoming the first publication of the book in Australia Joseph Waters, Chairman of the Australia-Korea Friendship Association, said:

It is very significant and opportune that the works of President Kim Il Sung have been published in our country today when the question of Korean reunification has become the focus of the present international situation and when the DPRK under his wise leadership is demonstrating its might on the international arena and it has become a world trend to establish *Juche* in particular.

Korea is the only country which rose stalwartly as an advanced socialist industrial state from among the backward agricultural states in Asia and Africa after World War II.

In order to understand this country of miracles one must study, above all, the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

Juche idea is the undying scientific idea which the peoples of all countries who desire to win complete national independence and build a developed country should hold fast to.

The book "For the Independent Reunification of Korea under the Banner of *Juche*" will greatly help the Australian people and all other people of the world deeply understand the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung and the independent and principled foreign policy of the DPRK Government shaped by him and his only just line of national reunification and strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and cement the international solidarity of the Korean people with them.

Country-Selling, Treacherous Slogan of Splittists Designed to Evade Conclusion of Peace Agreement and Justify "Two Koreas" Plot

Recently, Pak Jung Hi held a "New Year news conference", at which he made public the so-called "administrative policy".

In it he made a long-winded tirade, using every phraseology. He began his speech by insulting at random the south Korean students and people who aspire to the democratization of society and the national reunification and revealing his real intention to intensify the suppression of them. He raised again the "anti-communist" hue and cry, twaddling about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and the "establishment of security posture" for war.

His long speech at the "news conference" that day was what he had clamoured about all along like chanting a prayer. It was intended to strengthen suppressive measures against the people in south Korea, keep the split and whip up a war hysteria.

In a word, in the "news conference" Pak Jung Hi revealed once again his true colours as a military fascist, splittist, traitor and bellicose element.

This was proved well by the fact that he did not mention a word about such urgent question facing the nation as the question of reunification in his three-hour tedious speech, while croaking about the "harmony of all people", "seditious students", "emergency measures", "threat", "establishment of security posture", "peaceful coexistence" and the like.

After making the stereotyped "anti-communist" clamouring and slinging mud without any justification at our proposal on concluding a peace agreement, he brought forward a preposterous proposal on "non-aggression pact" evidently at someone's instigation.

It goes without saying that this is a ruse to evade the conclusion of a peace agreement proposed earlier by us and veil his policy of war and policy of national split.

As everyone knows, the so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the Pak Jung Hi clique this time is devoid of any substantial points guaranteeing the country's peace.

The annals of all armed clashes, big or small, in the east and in the west show that peace can never be ensured by a mere verbal promise of non-aggression, without any practical guarantee to remove their factor. If a fire is to be prevented, its source must be removed.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique did not utter a word about putting an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, while coming forward with the proposal for "non-aggression pact" and loudly talking about "peace".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 331.)

U.S. imperialism not only provoked a war of aggression in Korea but has been constantly jeopardizing peace in our country to this day since the war. It is the U.S. imperialists who are obstructing the reunification of our country, weaving the "two Koreas" plot and bringing even the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. It is also the U.S. imperialists who are supplying arms to the south Korean puppets and instigating them to confrontation with and war against us.

It is not because of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" but because of the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression that tension still persists in Korea.

This is a stark fact. Under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in south Korea and they are constantly reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea and introducing there military equipment in large quantities, how can the country's peace be maintained and its independent and peaceful reunification be achieved?

To argue that "peace can be made durable" only if a "promise" is made between the north and the south with the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces remaining in south Korea is nothing but an attempt to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea and freeze the division.

The "non-aggression pact" put forward by the Pak Jung Hi clique provides no conditions for guaranteeing peace in our country. Moreover, it is intended to artificially separate peace from the question of peaceful reunification under the pretext of "making peace durable" and delay the solution of the question of national reunification indefinitely.

This was clearly shown by the fact that he babbled that "the time and conditions are not ripe to settle the reunification question right now" and the north and the south should "conclude a pact" and "co-exist peacefully".

Originally, peaceful co-existence can be applied only to the relations between different states. The attempt to apply it to the domestic issue of one nation and one country is to divide our nation and our country into two nations and two countries. It is nothing but an intention to freeze the division of the north and the south, keeping aloof from our nation's cause of reunification.

To live in "peaceful co-existence" with our homogeneous nation kept artificially split, as claimed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, means peace in name only and under this situation the antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south will persist endlessly and no peace can be guaranteed.

For a truly durable peace in our country it is necessary to take practical steps for dispelling the danger of war and all efforts for peace should be closely linked with the cause of national peaceful reunification.

Only then, is it possible to firmly guarantee a genuine peace in the country and accelerate the cause of its peaceful reunification.

The proposal on concluding a peace agreement put forward earlier by us is a most fair and aboveboard peace suggestion reflecting this demand in a comprehensive way.

As widely known to the world, in his historic speech delivered on August 14, 1955, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, proposed that all foreign troops occupying south Korea be withdrawn from it and that the north and the south should declare before the Korean people and the peoples throughout the world that they assume the duty to solve the question of Korea's reunification only by peaceful means, without recourse to any force of arms against the other side, with a view to removing the existing distrust and tension between them.

Since then we have repeatedly put forward such proposals at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and other congresses of the Party and at sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly. We proposed more than once to the present rulers of south Korea, too, to force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea, reduce the armed forces of the two sides and conclude a peace agreement.

In particular, after the start of the north-south dialogue, we, considering that removing, above all, the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south and easing the tension between them would be a prerequisite to peace of the country and peaceful reunification, again advanced the five-point peace proposal—the cessation of arms reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

All these peace proposals made by us are truly peaceful ones which can remove the source of war and practically guarantee peace in our country and they are patriotic ones which can accelerate the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

As they are fair, these proposals have enjoyed the unanimous approval and support of the peaceloving peoples of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique came forward with the proposal for "non-aggression pact" against peace and peaceful reunification, trampling down these just proposals of ours that can guarantee the country's peace and promote its peaceful reunification. And why?

It is a clumsy farce intended to reject the conclusion of a peace agreement, prerequisite to the improvement of the relations between the north and the south, and persistently maintain the present state of military confrontation between both sides, keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea, and it is also a treacherous act aimed to execute at all costs the criminal "two Koreas" policy by freezing the division of our country under the signboard of "peace".

In other words, this is an attempt to sell off to us the "two Koreas" policy which had been coolly treated at the United Nations and a juggiery to fix the national split forced upon the Korean people by the outside forces as a division "agreed upon" between the two sides.

The "non-aggression pact" advertised by the Pak Jung Hi clique is a slogan of the splittists to obstruct the reunification and freeze the division and a treacherous slogan to perpetuate the division and offer south Korea to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors lock, stock, and barrel.

No matter how loudly the Pak Jung Hi clique who seek only division may wax eloquent, one can expect of them no other tune than that of division.

From the outset, the Pak Jung Hi clique have never wanted peace or peaceful reunification in our country but have sought only north-south confrontation, division and war.

From the first days of their seizure of power the Pak Jung Hi clique have incited north-south confrontation and exacerbated tension, putting up the "anti-communist policy" and "prevail-over-communism unification" and have categorically turned down all our repeated, sincere proposals. It is widely known that even after the start of the north-south dialogue the south Korean bellicose elements rejected our five-point peace proposal under the preposterous pretext that it was "premature" and were bent on only stepping up preparations for war, refusing even to have negotiations on military affair. Today the tension and the tragedy of division have been lasting for nearly 30 years in our country. If the south Korean rulers have the slightest concern for peace and peaceful reunification, how can they talk about "time" and the like and engage themselves only in the war gamble that menaces peace and blocks peaceful reunification?

The so-called "October revitalization" farce which the Pak Jung Hi clique staged at the point of the bayonet, after binding the people hand and foot, and the ensuing developments make it all the clearer that they are putting spurs to the war preparations and increasing tension and dreaming of "prevail-over-communism unification", opposed to peaceful reunification.

After the notorious "October revitalization" the south Korean rulers have frenziedly incited antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south, becoming noisier in their cry for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" under the cloak of "harmony of all people", and begged for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and inducted Japanese monopoly capital in a wholesale manner, tightening their tie-up with outside forces, under the slogan of "buildup of strength". Under the pretext of "allout security", they have stepped up with increased frenzy the arms race and war preparations, hastening the execution of the powder-reeking "five-year plan for the modernization of the ROK army".

Hard facts vividly expose that the so-called "revitalized system" is a system of confrontation, a system of split and a system of war directed against peaceful reunification, not one designed to "underpin peaceful reunification" as the south Korean rulers claim.

Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi clique, hoping to maintain such "revitalized system", are raising a row of fascist repression such as can scarcely be found elsewhere in the world by taking what they call "emergency measures", impudently provoking us under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion". This is another grave challenge to the entire Korean people and a never-to-be pardoned criminal act further aggravating the north-south relations and laying a new obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification.

It is an extension of such criminal war policy and nation-splitting policy pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since their advent to power that they came out with the "non-aggression pact" and it is nothing but a "peace" label attached to their filthy treacherous manoeuvres.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" is not a brain child of Pak Jung Hi. The puppets have no brains even to thrash out such rubbish.

It is, to all intents and purposes, an offspring of the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists bent on freezing the division of our country and keeping their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base and of the Japanese militarists foolishly intending to realize their old dream of the colonial rule again in south Korea by joining the former in the policy of Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists who had already written a script, mumbling about an "alternative plan" to "replace the Korean Armistice Agreement", were the first to "support" the "non-aggression pact" when Pak Jung Hi put it forward, and the Japanese militarists also actively supported it, shamelessly blaring that "the tragedy of division is better than that of reunification." This is not fortuitous.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors try to realise their aggressive aim more easily by backing up the Pak Jung Hi clique's splittist manoeuvres and placing him to the foreground, and the Pak Jung Hi clique attempt to perpetuate the split of the nation with another package of country-selling treachery labelled "non-aggression pact" at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

Today the Korean people do not want to see the country divided any longer. They do not want the repetition of the national disaster of fratricidal war.

All the peaceloving people of the world also unanimously hope that peace will be maintained and consolidated in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved as soon as possible by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

We must take the road of genuine peace to consolidate peace and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by all means in conformity with this ardent desire of the peoples within and without.

The peace agreement our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently advocated is the road to genuine peace in our country and the "non-aggression pact" the Pak Jung Hi clique are crying for is the road to confrontation and war.

Our peace agreement is the road to the peaceful reunification of the country and the "non-aggression pact" of the south Korean puppet clique is the road to permanent division.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" which presupposes the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea and aims at the perpetuation of division and "north-south co-existence" can never practically guarantee peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

If peace is to be truly consoli-

(Continued on Page 2)

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (28)

For Bringing About Great Upsurge in Socialist Construction

Now we found ourselves in Hall No. 57. Exhibited there are the materials showing that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung vigorously organized and mobilized our people to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in building socialism.

On one wall of this hall we found a treasured portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is making a speech in a National Meeting of Production Innovators on September 1958. Beside it are his words in golden letters:

"Whenever there is an innovation, the outdated thing is always in the way. Therefore, innovation is always accompanied by struggle against the outdated. Innovation is impossible to achieve without fighting against backward and conservative things. This is a law of life."

The completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production in our country opened up a broad avenue to bring the creative enthusiasm of the masses into full play and forcefully expedite the building of socialism.

But, in those days conservatism, passivity and obscurantism concerning technology were impeding the vigorous advance of the revolution.

The leader powerfully aroused the masses to the struggle to crush these tendencies.

Upholding the leader's teaching our working people throughout the country wrought daily miracles and innovations. Conservatism and passivity were smashed.

Exhibited on another wall are the materials showing great successes scored in the course of effecting a great upsurge in the building of socialism.

By displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance our heroic working class and people succeeded in making automobiles, tractors, excavators, buldozers, eight-metre turning lathes and many other modern machines and pieces of equipment. And through the "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" marvellous achievements were made. More than 13,000 machine tools were produced over the planned quotas in only one year.

Our people built more than 1,000 local factories in only a few months, entirely with hitherto idle materials and manpower and completed large irrigation facilities capable of watering nearly 380,000 *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields.

Under the great leader's wise guidance, our country witnessed wonders and innovations every day, indeed.

Then on to Halls No. 58 and No. 59. Here on display are the materials showing that while giving definite precedence to ideological revolution, the leader forcefully pushed ahead with the work of educating and remoulding the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Chongjin Steel Works

Under the sagacious leadership of the leader ideological revolution was vigorously promoted and education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions and communist education with class education as its basis were intensified among the working people. As a result their revolutionary zeal and creative activity were brought into full play. In this course, the Chollima Movement developed into the Chollima Workteam Movement.

Thus, our country was firmly built up into a great Red community where the entire people were vigorously advancing, closely united around the leader.

Set out in Hall No. 60 are the materials illustrating that the leader created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a communist method of work, and brought them into full bloom.

Seen on a wall of this hall is a carefully preserved portrait of the leader who is making a concluding speech at the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in December 1959. Below it is the leader's programmatic teaching on improving the work system and methods in conformity with the new circumstances.

The years 1958-1959 marked a historic turning point when a great change took place in our socialist revolution and construction.

As a result of the completion of the socialist transformation of relations of production, the undivided sway of the socialist economic sector was established, the productive forces developed rapidly and the scale of production increased sharply. Political enthusiasm of the masses rose remarkably.

The guidance level of the functionaries, however, failed to keep pace with new developments.

In order to meet the urgent demand the leader gave on-the-spot guidance at the village of Chongsan-ri in Kangso County in February 1960.

Through his on-the-spot guidance in Chongsan-ri for 15 days, he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a Marxist-Leninist guiding conception and method of mass leadership under socialism.

On one wall of this hall in golden letters are the words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks."

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by him are the brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary mass line of our Party and the proud fruition of the revolutionary work method.

Studying the materials exhibited in the hall we could realize more clearly that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method became not only a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for forcefully promoting the revolution and construction in our country but also a living example of how to give leadership to the masses in the building of socialism and communism and a priceless asset of the international communist movement.

Hall No. 61 shows the exhibits concerning the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which wrote a brilliant page in our history as a congress of victors, a congress of unity.

In his report to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up our Party's victories gained in fulfilling the historic task of laying the foundations of socialism and set forth the Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction.

Exhibited in this hall are the diagrams to show the tasks to be fulfilled in all domains of the national economy during the plan period.

We left the hall, recalling with deep emotion the splendid successes scored in our socialist revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kwak Chung Man

Billeting Organization in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the organization of bivouac of the revolutionary army in the guerrilla warfare during the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Stressing that the commanding officers should always thoroughly organize the quartering of soldiers, he taught in detail how to choose the billeting area and how to deploy army units and what to be observed in this area.

Acting on his teaching the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were always careful in organizing the quartering even under the circumstances of ceaseless battles. They made it a rule to maintain orderliness in their daily life even though they billeted one night.

In cantonments the first attention was directed to determining the location of area favourable for military operation and guerrilla tactics, deploying army units and guaranteeing adequate security against the enemy's possible surprise attack.

Take Mt. Pegae-bong billeting area for instance. This was the place where the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army passed a night in May 1939 when they advanced again into the homeland under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Topographically, the area descended rapidly towards the south, with gentle hillocks in the east and west and vast forests in the north. Accordingly the area was unfavourable to the offensive for the enemy, but favourable to the defense for our guerrillas.

By taking advantage of such topographical conditions our army would deal annihilating blows at the enemies when they started action.

The members of the KPRA took into consideration conditions for military operation in determining the billeting area in this way and, at the same time, they thoroughly organized the disposition of the units in this area.

The disposition of units was made in various forms in accordance with terrain features on the principle of guaranteeing the safety of the Headquarters and the prompt communication for command post at any time and at any place.

The main forms of deployment in mountain side, valley and flat area were "(", "T" and "—". Headquarters was always situated in the centre. The main unit was deployed at the point where the enemy was expected to attack.

Another important thing in the organization of billeting was to take security measures carefully.

Sentinels were posted in both sides, front and back, of the Headquarters. Around the campfire inside the Headquarters the sentinel was on guard. In the vicinity of the billeting area long-range, medium-range, close-range observation sentinels and patrol party and ambushers were posted in a round form according to terrain features and the enemy's movements, and there was a well-organized signal system.

In this way, the KPRA always made full preparations for bivouac to cope with any surprise attack of the enemy. This was the guarantee that the Headquarters of the revolution where the leader was could be defended firmly and the safety and the rest of all guerrillas ensured.

At the same time, the People's Revolutionary Army men made necessary arrangements for bivouac.

In building barracks grass and tree bark were used sometimes. But in most cases tent was used. As for the tents long tent, quadrilateral tent, conical tent and other various kinds were available.

The long tent was used for quartering many soldiers. Inside the tent guerrillas could build fire. The tent had the ventilation.

The quadrilateral tent was for a small number. Inside the tent guerrillas used stoves with fireballs which were made outside.

The conical tent was widely used for escorts and cooks. Not so much time was needed for pitching the tent as it was easy in handling.

When pitching such tents logs were put on the edges of the tent to prevent harmful insects from making their way into the inside and they were used as a pillow for soldiers.

Besides these barracks, cooking rooms, wells, latrines and the places for campfire were built methodically in proper places.

In this way, the members of the KPRA arranged necessary facilities for billeting even if they spent a night and they were under good discipline in their daily life.

Therefore the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops would give up their pursuit and run away with fear at the sight of the place of campfire used by the KPRA men.

Indeed, organizing billeting of the members of the KPRA in a revolutionary way under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an important guarantee that the iron discipline and the combat power of the units could be strengthened.

Kim Gwang Su

At Ryongdang Ferry

The Ryongdang ferry is a historic site associated with the revolutionary struggle, where the guerrillas, the revolutionary fighters loyal to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought a bloody battle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors to get weapons in accordance with the line of the armed struggle formulated by him.

It is situated at the foot of a hillock covered with willows at the end of the Kyongwon Plains, not far from the seat of Sungryang-ri.

Some time ago we visited this ferryboat moorage on the Tumangang River.

Together with other visitors, we paused for a while in front of a monument on the river bank.

The monument bears the inscription recording the fact that the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army obtained quantities of weapons, crossing and recrossing the Tuman-gang River, in order to reinforce their armaments, upholding the line of the armed struggle advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sungchiang and Mingyuehkou Meetings in 1931.

It happened one day in September 1933.

A storming party of the KPRA organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the Ryongdang ferry in order to seize weapons and boldly attacked a police box and a branch office of the custom house of the Japanese imperialists, the curator said, and went on:

Four of the seven-member storming party from a guerrilla base were posted on the opposite bank of the river to support the attacking group. Three others, namely, Comrades O Il Pa, Pak Se Hong and Han Tae Yon, disguised as peasants, got on board with passengers and reached the moorage at Ryongdang.

In those days the Japanese imperialists set up a police box and a branch office of the custom house there and harshly repressed the people who were travelling across the river.

On their arrival at the moorage they witnessed the Japanese devils committing violence on the guiltless people.

They were greatly enraged at their outrages and felt a strong urge to do away with them right away. But they had patience as they had the important duty to carry out, and calmly walked up to the Japanese dwarfs.

At a signal shot from Comrade O Il Pa, they shot them down all of a sudden, stormed into the police box and branch office of the custom house and took away all the weapons from there.

Looking around the sites of the police box and branch office of the custom house, I felt as if I was seeing the Japanese policemen lying dead under my nose.

Alarmed by the gun reports from the Ryongdang ferry, the curator said, the Japanese imperialists put into action all the garrison troops, police and the "civilian guards" in the area of Kyongwon. The enemy came in pursuit of the guerrillas who set out on their way back. While they were searching for an oar at the moorage, the Japanese devils were coming nearer to them.

At this critical moment, Comrades O Il Pa and Pak Se Hong immediately took nonswimmer Comrade Han Tae Yon on board and began to swim across the river, pushing the boat to the opposite bank.

When they reached the midstream, some of the Japanese swines took a boat in chase of them and others fired light machine guns from the moorage.

In order to avoid the imminent danger the three guerrillas jumped into the water, abandoning the boat.

Comrade O Il Pa with the captured weapons on his shoulder was swimming toward the opposite bank, and Comrade Pak Se Hong followed him helping Comrade Han Tae Yon to get along with them.

The Japanese devils directed a hot fire at them.

At the moment a bullet hit Comrade Pak, who lost consciousness. Coming to life a few minutes after, he resumed swimming, pulling Comrade Han along with him. He did not care for himself, though wounded, but only wanted to save his revolutionary comrade.

About this time Comrade O safely got to the opposite bank. He and four others who remained there as the supporting group sent a burst of shots to the on-coming enemy.

Meanwhile, Comrade Pak also swam ashore and took a grip of the gun barrel stretched out by Comrade O Il Pa.

Comrade O, also wounded, became so weak that he could not pull up his two comrades at once.

Comrade Pak passed the guns on to Comrade Han, and pushed him up toward the bank.

At that instance, another bullet flew and ran through the chest of Comrade Pak.

Helplessly drifting with the streams, he mustered up the waning strength and threw his pistol towards his comrades with the words: "Comrades, take up this pistol and fight boldly to the end!"

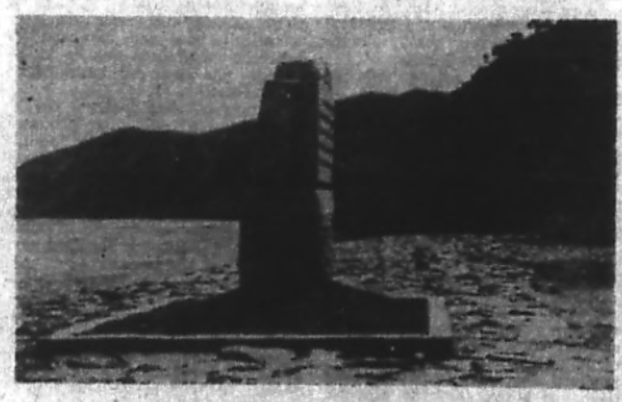
He did not rise to the surface any more.

Over 40 years went by since then. But even now we could almost hear Comrade Pak's shout.

True, the lofty revolutionary comradeship and the indefatigable fighting spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas will be enshrined in our hearts as eternally as the Tuman-gang River flows carrying the memory of these comrades.

At the time of our departure a determination grew stronger than before, the determination to struggle single-heartedly and devotedly for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and for the revolution, emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit displayed by them.

Kim Myong Su



The Ryongdang ferry

(Continued from Page 1)

dated in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved, the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should be withdrawn from south Korea first of all.

The danger of war cannot be dispelled nor can the cause of reunification be accomplished as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep south Korea as their colony and military base and pursue the policies of aggression and war. Only when they have been forced out of our country can the source of war be removed practically and quickly and the way for the independent and peaceful reunification be paved smoothly.

What is most urgent in putting an end to the state of confrontation between the north and the south, radically improving the relations between them and promoting the cause of national reunification is to ease the tension and remove the present state of military confrontation.

It is our consistent demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn from south Korea and, as measures for removing the present state of military confrontation between the north and south, the two sides stop arms reinforcement and arms race, reduce their armies and drastically cut the armaments, totally discontinue the introduction of weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement for solving the above problems and guaranteeing that the north and the south shall not resort to the force of arms against the other side.

Our proposal to conclude a peace agreement and remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south proceeds from the sincere desire to actively pave the way for peaceful reunification by putting an end to the confrontation between the north and the south and consolidating peace and creating a climate of deep trust between them.

When this proposal of ours is put into practice, the tension between the north and the south will be relaxed rapidly, there will be remarkable improvements in the north-south relations and a decisive phase opened for consolidating peace in our country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification.

This will also make it possible to lessen the burden of military expenses on the shoulders of the people and direct greater manpower and material resources for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

This measure will undoubtedly bring immense joy to the whole compatriots of the north and the south and more powerfully encourage their struggle for peaceful reunification and win the positive support and welcome of the world peaceloving people, not to mention our people.

In improving the north-south relations and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country there is no more urgent problem than to conclude a peace agreement for the purpose of easing the tension and removing the present state of military confrontation. This is the only way of achieving a durable peace in our country and accelerating peaceful reunification.

Whether or not one agrees to the conclusion of a peace agreement today, therefore, is a touchstone proving whether or not he really wants peace in our country and peaceful reunification.

The stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic to solve the question of the country's reunification on the principle of independence and in a peaceful way remains unchanged.

There can be neither ground nor pretext whatsoever for the south Korean rulers to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south. If they have no intention to pursue the policy of division and war.

If the south Korean rulers truly want peace and peaceful reunification, they should discard such ridiculous ruse as the "non-aggression pact" contradictory to the cause of peace and peaceful reunification, and accept without delay our proposal for signing a peace agreement between the north and the south.

We still insist now and will resolutely insist in the future, too, on our fair and aboveboard peace proposal which is fully in line with the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and continue to fight vigorously for the accomplishment of our just cause.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique, in disregard of our patient efforts and sincerity, keep to the road of split and war, fooling public opinion with the row of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", they will invite fiercer hatred and indignation from the people.

Only stern judgement by history and the people awaits those racing headlong along the road of treachery against the nation, betraying the desire and aspiration of the people.

(Rodong Sinmun editorial dated January 26, 1974.)

Our Working Class Make a "New Chollima Speed, a New Pyongyang Speed"—the "Loyalty Speed"—with the Revolutionary Stamina of Heroic Korea

All the working people in our country are out to fulfil the national economic plan for 1974 in hearty response to the New Year Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which was announced all over the country on the morning of the hope-filled New Year's Day. The whole country is now astir with their intense loyalty to him and enthusiasm for work.

In his New Year Address he has taught:

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

Taking the instruction of the respected and beloved leader to heart, the builders who undertook the expansion project of the Kimchaek Iron Works have launched into an energetic struggle to reach the goal they had boldly set, under the slogan: Let's make a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—the "loyalty speed." The same is true of the workers at all construction sites, in iron ore and coal mines, steel plants, power stations, fertilizer factories and in all other factories and enterprises. Fishermen are no exception. And the flames of the new, great revolutionary upsurge are fiercely flaring up all over the country.

To Fulfil the Six-Year Plan This Year

Bearing deep in mind the fact that the key to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan lies in successful capital construction this year, the builders of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant determined to make a loyal report to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung after completing the second-stage project within this year and fulfilling their assignment envisaged in the Six-Year Plan two years earlier than scheduled.

In order to put their resolve into practice, they are carrying on a dynamic movement for mass technical innovation in all sectors of the construction site, thereby scoring miraculous and innovative successes.

The workers and technicians of the Chollima sixth assembly shop who are in charge of boiler assembling actively introduced such advanced method as a high-speed welding method in piping for boilers and assembling-pipes-on-the-ground method whose proportion made up 97 per cent of the pipe-laying operation. Consequently, the speed of assembling boilers has increased 2.5 times compared with last year.

Innovations have likewise been brought about in the high-pitched endeavour to assemble turbines and generators.

The assemblers there acquired a wealth of experience and refined skill when they built the large-scale Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and carried out the first-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. Now this helped them a great deal in skillfully doing their job which requires a high degree of precision.

By pooling their wisdom and efforts, the workers and technicians chalked up such a signal result as raising the efficiency ten times higher than last year in assembling rotators of generators through the introduction of a new method.

Moreover, they devised and installed various types of equipment needed in assembling of turbines and generators—complicated precision machines—by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This led to a two-fold increase or more in work efficiency in all processes of assembling as against last year.

The workers in charge of assembling the steel tower and wiring operation as well as those engaged in construction of main buildings which has just started worked like blazes despite the biting cold, thereby topping their daily plan two or three times. The builders of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant are splendidly translating their determination into action and are dynamically advancing at a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed," to make a greater stride forward.

New Speed in Construction

In the past the builders of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, wrought such a miracle as building in a year houses for more than 20,000 families with the materials and manpower allotted for 7,000 and they made the "Pyongyang speed". Now, they are creating a new speed.

The workers of the Central District Combined Housing Construction Office started a struggle to complete the construction of a tall 60-flat apartment house for urbanites within two months and challenged the house builders in all parts of the country to socialist emulation drive in the beginning of this year.

This means that they build dwellings much faster than built in Pyongyang in 1958, that is, to carry out this year 3.7 times and 5 times as much work as done that year in terms of floor space and value respectively.

They are successfully carrying their resolve into practice by concentrating all machines in housing construction, as they found an important way to success in mechanization and comprehensive mechanization.

A workteam of the second workshop of the Construction Office introduced all-purpose frame in assembling and are carrying on construction at a speed three times higher than what they resolved.

The new method of work is adopted by all other builders, not to speak of the workers of the Construction Office.

On the other hand, the constructors are economizing in manpower and materials as much as possible.

In the Construction Office alone, as much reserve was tapped in manpower and materials as is enough to build dwellings for about 600 families in a year.

The Pyongyang builders who undertook industrial construction projects are now waging an all-out struggle with a resolve to complete before April the building of such light industrial factories as modern brewery, seasoning powder factory, cornstarch factory and the like which will do much for improving the living standards of the working people in the capital.

The constructors of public buildings like the workers of the Central District Public Building Construction Office are speeding up their work five times higher than before in order to finish the construction of magnificent buildings—another children's department store and Changgwangsan Hotel, etc.—by July.

Every Hour Witnesses Innovation and Miracle

The builders of a Youth Chemical Plant—a mammoth chemical centre—are dashing forward twice as fast as before with a view to bringing the first-stage construction to completion this year, a year of construction when efforts are to be concentrated on capital construction on a nation-wide scale.

Following the Party's line of focussing effort on main objects, they are conducting a massive campaign by build-one-by-one method, with all machines mobilized in the major objects of construction.

In a few days a high mountainside gave way. A railway ran through mountains and across rivers. New bridges were built and a large coal depot came into being in a short span of time.

True, every hour witnesses a new, miraculous and innovatory achievement at the construction site.

It took no more than six hours to erect two naphtha thermodecomposition towers. The construction of a large transformer substation is almost completed though it started a week ago.

The builders are determined to keep up such a remarkable speed in order to complete before October 10 the processes of naphtha thermodecomposition and high-pressure polyethylene.

Speedy Production

The workers of the August 8 Factory, a mass-producer of engines needed for development of fishery and marine transport, have increased the output three times in January in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of the casting shop who undertook the first process of engine production applied new technique to moulding operation and thus boosted up the output of moulded items by a wide margin.

The moulders introduced the semi-permanent moulding method in creative cooperation with the technicians. As a result, they could make moulds over ten times as durable as the previous ones, while doubling the production capacity.

The raging flames of innovation spread among the workers of the engine shop.

They finished off in only five days as much work as scheduled for a month because they did their job minutely and assiduously with the attitude of a master in production, driven by a burning desire to manufacture better engines more at a faster tempo.

A new speed is being made in all other branches of the national economy.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has reached the highest production level in mid-January since it was commissioned. The workers of the Kangson Steel Plant have daily overfulfilled their plan, set 1.5 times higher than the actual results of last year. It took the coal miners in Sinchang 19 days to hit their January target on all indices.

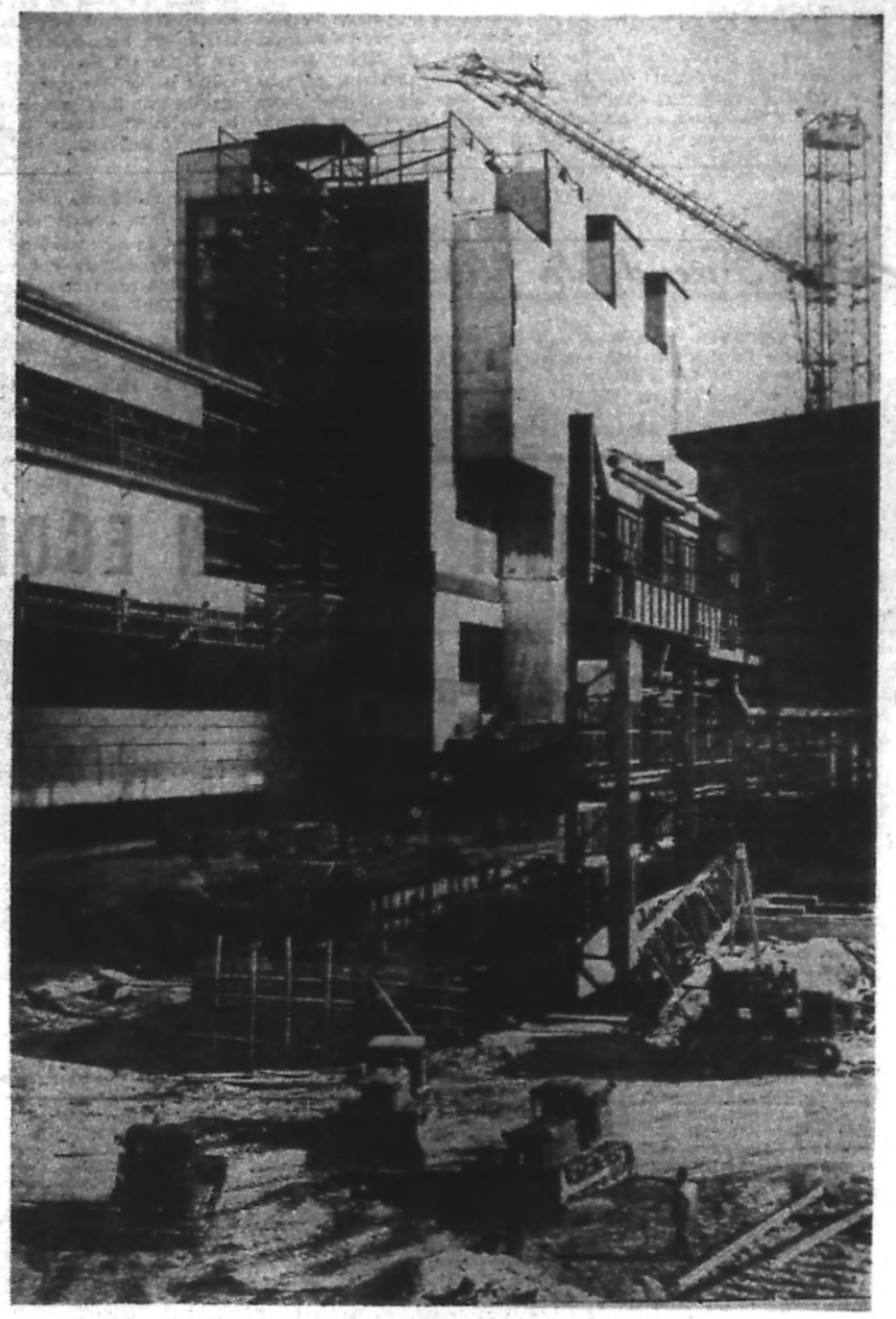
The Sosura Fishery has already fulfilled its assignment for the first quarter of the year.

* * *

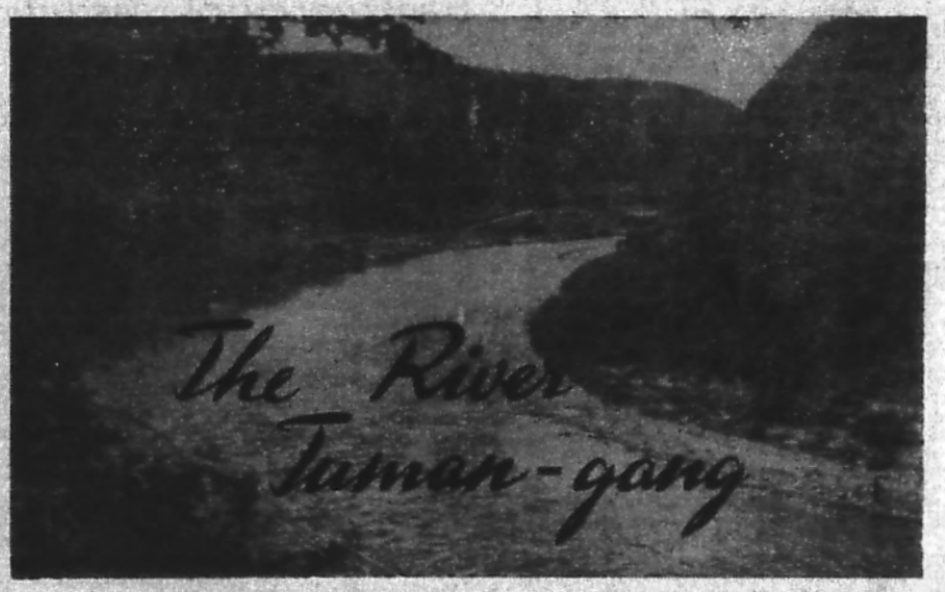
In the past our working people created such a high speed as the Chollima speed—the "Pyongyang speed" and "Vinalon speed" and dashed forward holding high the new torch of technical innovation and achieved world-startling successes.

Now, they are demonstrating before the whole world the heroic spirit and stamina of Chollima Korea in the struggle to capture the height of the Six-Year Plan at a stroke by making a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

Pak Ju Sol



The construction of the steel shop of the Kimchaek Iron Works is progressing apace thanks to the great innovations of builders



Phosphatic Fertilizer Pours Out

Our country is now making great efforts to increase the output of chemical fertilizer and improve its qualitative composition in order to realize the all-round chemicalization of agriculture.

Phosphatic fertilizer in particular is rapidly getting a larger share in composition of fertilizers of 3 ingredients.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Apatite mines were developed on a wide scale, which made it possible to produce an abundance of phosphatic fertilizer from domestic raw materials."

He mapped out a far-reaching plan to produce phosphatic fertilizer from domestic raw materials in our country and was deeply concerned about how to carry it into practice.

One day he was busy giving on-the-spot guidance in a rural village. In this course, he noticed a small plot of field which yielded particularly good crops. He did not ignore this matter but gave a deep thought to the natural features of the locality. He then said that the area might have a deposit of apatite, and made sure that a series of work was done to develop it. Afterwards, he crossed steep mountains to visit the developers. Much pleased with the successful mining, a lump of the phosphatic mineral in his hand, he took measure to provide them with all conditions for quick development of the mine. Boundlessly inspired by his deep solicitude and warm care, the workers in the domain of geological prospecting carried out their work actively and discovered deposits of apatite in different parts of the country.

He saw to it that apatite mines were developed on a large scale with a huge state investment and, at the same time, a phosphatic fertilizer production base was built in every province.

Our working class immeasurably loyal to him have worked hard and exploited many apatite mines in a short period. They have sharply increased the existing production capacity of phosphatic fertilizer and, moreover, newly erected many factories and shops for larger output of it.

Last year the large Haeju Phosphatic Fertilizer Factory was built. Also set up were the shops attached to the Munpyong Smeltery, Nampo Smeltery, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and Chongsu Chemical Plant. And the production of phosphatic fertilizer is rapidly boosted in the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, too.

The producers of the phosphatic fertilizer in various parts are now waging a vigorous struggle to supply greater quantity of phosphatic fertilizer to the farmers who have turned out in the labour campaign to reach this year the eminence of grain under the Six-Year Plan in hearty response to the New Year Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As a result, phosphatic fertilizer is pouring forth in different parts of our country.

As seen above, the sound base for phosphatic fertilizer production has been built in reliance on home-produced raw materials. This is indeed a great fruition of the *Juche*-motivated line of building a phosphatic fertilizer base, the line put forward by the leader.

Kim Su Yon

The River Tuman-gang

The River Tuman-gang forming the northern boundary of our country is much loved by the people as it is associated with the revolutionary exploits of our resourceful people performed through a long history.

The river starting from valleys east of Mt. Paekdu-san and emptying into the East Sea is the third longest river in our country. It is 520.3 km long and its basin covers 10,512.89 square km.

This river supplies life-giving water to the people in the area along it. The basin of the river holds a particularly important place in the distribution of our mineral and forest resources. Thousands of millions of tons of iron ore and inexhaustible amount of brown coal lie buried in the middle reaches of the river.

But before liberation these rich natural resources were not exploited properly and were plundered by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. A countless number of people crossed this river to earn a means of livelihood. So people called the river the "river of tears".

It was only after Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, unfolded the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the history of revolution started there and the River Tuman-gang came to be called the river of people.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original policy of establishing guerrilla bases and saw to it that powerful revolutionary bases were built up by combining full guerrilla zones in the form of liberated areas with semi-guerrilla zones.

He taught that revolutionary organizations should be formed in broad areas around the guerrilla zones to rally the masses of people into anti-Japanese organizations and the collection of information on the enemy's movements, procurement of military supplies and assistance to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should be conducted in close touch with these organizations.

In accordance with this policy semi-guerrilla bases were established, underground revolutionary organizations formed and expanded and secret camps set up in different parts of the northern border area along the River Tuman-gang as well as in the vast area of East Manchuria.

Located in the area adjacent to the River Tuman-gang is Mt. Wangjae-san in Onsong where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting at which he put forward a programme for expanding and developing the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland after crossing the river in March 1933, the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. There are also the revolutionary battle sites of Musan area which bears the sacred traces of the advance into the homeland of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1939.

Associated with the lofty revolutionary exploits of revolutionary fighters are also the Ryongdang Ferry of the River Tuman-gang where KPRA men fought to obtain weapons during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a secret camp on Karaji-bong Hill, a Red Rock and a secret camp in Soksae Valley.

Many people visit these revolutionary battlesites to study the glorious revolutionary history of the leader and learn from the revolutionary spirit of fighters.

After the country was liberated, people there set out creating a new history on the River Tuman-gang and converted the area into a veritable paradise.

Rich resources have been placed in the service of the people and play a big part in the socialist construction.

The Musan Ore Mine, the biggest in our country, and the northern coal basin, a noted high caloric coal producing centre, and thick forests have become fruitful work places of our heroic working class.

A big pride of the River Tuman-gang is the Sodusu Hydropower Plant which produces a large quantity of electricity by leading upstream the water of Songchon, a tributary of the river, to Susong-chon.

The swamps and marshes of its basin where the Unggi Combined Farm founded by the leader is located have turned today into a livestock breeding centre which turns out meat, butter, powdered milk and wool, a fishery base supplying fresh water and sea fishes, and fields which are visited by a rich harvest every year.

Under our socialist system, best in the world, the River Tuman-gang, once called the "river of tears", has become a river of happiness that carries the revolutionary spirit of our people.

Kim Sok Gyu

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our working class has now become the most advanced and revolutionary class who, instead of working for a few pennies, work with all devotion for the prosperity and progress of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. They are admirably discharging their duties as the leading class of the Korean revolution."

There are innumerable stories about the revolutionary loyalty practiced by our workers, who are in the affectionate embrace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are equipped firmly with his great *Juche* idea.

Here is one of them.

It happened at a time when a railway bridge was under construction in the central part of our country.

The divers carried on underwater rock-drilling despite the swift current day after day.

One day heavy rain came and the river flooded. The torrent, running through a mountainous area, carried along trees and chunks of stone. It was unimaginable to continue the drilling work under this condition.

Tension ran higher at the construction site. It was because the bridge construction—a key to pre-schedule completion of the new railway project—came to a deadlock.

With All Devotion for the Revolution

Story of Comrade Li Uk Hwang, Divers' Workteam Leader of the Chollima Supung Hydro-power Station Which Was Honoured with "Order of KIM IL SUNG"

At this juncture, a worker volunteered to resume the underwater rock-drilling. He is Li Uk Hwang, the very hero of this story.

He stood stock-still, his eyes gleaming with a grim resolution. Looking into his face, the leading functionaries at the work site recalled what had made him work there.

Half a month ago, they sent a man to Supung Hydro-Power Station for diving suits. Comrade Uk Hwang, handing them over to the man, learned from him that the railway bridge construction got into difficulty while the rest of the railway construction was progressing as scheduled. He was lost deep in thought.

(This is an important project for the prosperity of the country. All the more so, because it was undertaken according to the great plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now, a hitch has occurred in the bridge construction that needs a difficult underwater work. Well, how can I, a diver, wait and see with folded arms, only sending diving suits!)

He was to leave for a rest home the next day but he put it off and headed for the bridge construction site together with a few other divers. This was what brought him here to give a helping hand.

The leading functionaries at the work place knew well that Comrade Uk Hwang is a man with communist revolutionary trait. So, they could fully understand the way he felt when he made up his mind to resume the underwater rock-drilling at the risk of his own life. But, they could not give him an immediate approval.

"We can allow no one to risk his life, though ours is a project of great urgency."

"But, we have got to finish it in time since we are responsible to the Party and the revolution for this project, Isn't that so? ...You cannot say that the job is risky, without trying it, can you? Never mind. We've taken safety measures." His voice was much appealing.

These words exchanged between them were enough to move all present there to tears as they keenly felt the great advantage of our socialist system under which man is valued most and as they sympathized sincerely with the lofty spirit of Comrade Uk Hwang, an ordinary worker determined to do his bit in fortifying the system at the risk of his life.

No one could force him to step back from the revolutionary stand to carry through his revolutionary task unconditionally nor could one break his iron-strong will or resolve to devote his all to the cause of revolution.

Comrade Uk Hwang and a few other divers resumed their work risking a great danger.

Hard-fought struggle ensued, and the project was completed before the set time.

The workers in our age do not seek for money or fame, but devote themselves to the struggle for the revolution, for the prosperity and happiness of the nation. What nice and noble-minded people they are!

Such type of people can emerge only in the age of the great *Juche* idea and under our best socialist system where the working people are the masters of everything and all things serve for the well-being of the working masses.

Pak Jong Gu

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays South Vietnamese Puppet Clique's Barbarous Bombing of China's Islands

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the just stand clarified in the January 11 and 20 statements of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China which lashed at the military provocations of the South Vietnamese puppet clique and sternly denounce the reckless aggressive act of the Saigon puppet clique.

So stressed the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on January 23.

Pointing out that the Saigon puppet clique of South Viet Nam perpetrated the aggressive provocations of barbarously shelling and bombing Hsisha and Nansha Islands, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, the statement declared:

This is a criminal aggressive act against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China and an arrogant challenge to the Chinese people. These reckless military provocations of the Saigon puppet clique were meted out decisive punishment by the legitimate self-defensive measures of the People's Republic of China.

The statement continued:

In an attempt to justify its aggressive acts against China's Hsisha Islands, the South Vietnamese puppet clique is kicking up a propaganda row full of groundless slanders and calumnies defaming the People's Republic of China. Concurrent with this, it is staging the base farce of complaining to the UN Security Council.

This is like "the guilty party filing the suit first" and is nothing but a foolish attempt to veil its territorial ambition.

The South Vietnamese puppet clique must stop at once the reckless provocations against Hsisha and Nansha Islands, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, and the acts of hurling slanders and calumnies at her.

The statement warned that if the Saigon puppet clique of South Viet Nam persists in its aggressive manoeuvres violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, it will surely invite the denunciation of the fair public opinion of the world and sustain a heavier, irretrievable defeat.

South Korean Patriotic Personnel and Workers Hold Anti-"Government" Meeting

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters arrested south Korean patriotic personages rejecting "revitalization system" on January 21, according to foreign dispatches from Seoul.

Reporting that those personnel were arrested by the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs because of their struggle against the "revitalization system" and for the democratization of society, a Jiji report said: "All of them are young people aging from 20 to 30."

The report drew attention to the fact that in the teeth of the fascist gangsters' suppression, they waged a struggle together with workers in the urban areas where a labour movement was active.

According to an AFP report, in a district where they had carried on their activities, a secret anti-"government" meeting was held at the end of last week, at which a statement exposing and condemning the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist clique was issued. The report said that it "denounced the exploitation of the poor workers in south Korea".

This shows that in south Korea the struggle against the "revitalization system" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for democratic rights and liberties is gaining in scope not only among the students, pressmen, religionists and men of culture but also among the workers and peasants.

Other foreign dispatches said that flurried at these developments, the Pak Jung Hi clique have become more frantic in their brutal suppression of the struggle of the workers against fascism and for democratization.

Friendship Visits

☆ A government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Yao I-lin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, visited our country from January 4 to 9 for the signing of the 1974 protocol on commodity exchange between the DPRK and the PRC.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Albanian People's Republic led by Pjeter Koste, Vice-Minister of Finance, visited our country from January 15 to 23 to conclude an agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1974 between the governments of the DPRK and the APR.

☆ A delegation of functionaries of the Italian Communist Party headed by Mauro Olivi, Secretary of the Bologna City Committee of the ICP, arrived in Pyongyang on January 22 for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Young Communist League of Peru led by Miguel Rincon, Secretary in Charge of Organization of the National Executive Bureau of the CC of the YCLP, arrived in Pyongyang on January 22 at the invitation of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Korean Organizations in the U.S. Resolve to Topple Pak Jung Hi Clique

The organizations of Koreans in the U.S. issued a joint statement on January 22 expressing their determination to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime," according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the Japanese paper **Sankei Shimbun**.

The statement was jointly issued by such Korean organizations in the U.S. as the "Scholars' Committee", "American-Korean Citizens Committee for Protection of Kim Dae Jung" and "Retired Generals' Group" of the south Korean army. Bitterly denouncing the preposterous "emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist group, the statement declared that the Koreans in the U.S. "will fight at the risk of their lives to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime in response to the call of the patriotic comrades" struggling for democracy in south Korea.

The joint statement demanded that the Pak Jung Hi clique repeal the barbarous "revitalization-based constitution", destroy the "revitalization system" and resign "power" at once.

Conveying this, **Sankei Shimbun** said that the organizations of Koreans in the U.S. were maintaining close contacts with the anti-Pak Jung Hi movement of the Korean organizations in Japan and Europe. "The anti-Pak Jung Hi movement of the Koreans overseas is expanding on a world-wide scale," it wrote.

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY GOES TO RACK AND RUIN

Dependence and Ruinous Consequences

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out with regard to the crisis of the fascist rule of Pak Jung Hi:

"The south Korean puppet clique have lapsed into a serious political and economic crisis past retrieve and this gives them an ever-growing unrest and despair."

Today the Pak Jung Hi clique find themselves in an unprecedented political and economic crisis.

The economic dependence on foreign monopoly capital is growing. The national industry is going bankrupt, and agriculture is likewise on the decline. Failure in production causes a great disorder in all branches of the economy including circulation and consumption, prices keep skyrocketing and plunder is being intensified, making the people's life extremely hard.

The daily-worsening catastrophic crisis of the south Korean economy is a direct outcome of the enslavement policy of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and of the country-selling, treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are leaving south Korea lock, stock, and barrel at the disposal of the aggressors. The crisis is also ascribable to the damaging effect produced by the recent economic fluctuation that has been sweeping across the capitalist countries.

Furtherance of Dependence

The Pak Jung Hi clique are feverishly working to introduce foreign capital in an effort to maintain their fascist rule which has been shaken to the very foundation, step up war preparations and realize their wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism."

The foreign monopoly capital that infiltrated into south Korea from January to November last year amounted to 1,623.4 million dollars, or 1.6 times and over 2.5 times as much as in 1972 and 1971 respectively.

Even according to the much watered-down data released by the south Korean authorities, the total sum of foreign capital the Pak Jung Hi clique have introduced for ten years or more, that is, from the time of their usurpation of power to the end of June last year, runs into 4,148 million dollars. This is over twice the size of the total budget of the south Korean puppet government for this year.

Weighed down by the heavy burden of debts, the south Korean economy has become all the more dependent on foreign countries and is going totally bankrupt.

The foreign monopoly capital invested in south Korea, the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital in particular, holds 100 per cent of the share in oil refining industry, 100 per cent in synthetic resin and pulp industries, 100 per cent in automobile assembly business, 80 per cent in electrical industry and 65 per cent in cement industry, controlling other key branches of industry. Supply of equipment, major raw and other materials and fuel needed in south Korea is under full control of the foreign monopoly capital.

As a result of unrestricted induction of foreign monopoly capital by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the south Korean economy is sinking deeper into the helpless quagmire of dependence and bankruptcy. Now, the Pak Jung Hi clique are foolishly trying to get more loans from foreign countries to pay the capital sum and the interest to be cleared off immediately for the loans they obtained. On the other hand, they are committing without hesitation such a treacherous act as selling economic concessions and some regions of south Korea to foreign monopoly concerns.

Last year alone, they sold to Japan the "industrial properties" and the "concessions for development of continental shelf" in return for some "loan" they had obtained from her. Worse still, a few years ago they left broad south coastal areas such as Masan and Ryosu at the disposal of foreign monopolies, especially of Japanese monopolies, under the name of what is called "free export zone".

South Korea, a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, has come under Japan's sphere of economic influence again to be held in bondage to her, and its economy is now faced with a catastrophic crisis.

Overall Bankruptcy of Economy

The seriousness of economic crisis in south Korea is much evidenced by the fact that big businesses in key branches of industry, which are called "loan enterprises" (run with loans from foreign countries) have gone busted and ruined, not to speak of small and medium enterprises which make up the overwhelming majority of the businesses in south Korea. And it finds clear expression in appalling devastation of agriculture and in great confusion of the economic life as a whole.

Even according to data made public by the south Korean authorities, 85 per cent of the "loan enterprises" which have "better" conditions for management, associated with foreign monopolies and provided with various "special benefits" by the puppet regime, are in an irretrievably critical situation owing to the excessive burden of the principal and interest and because of the shortage of materials and funds. Reduced to "unfruitful enterprises", over 60 of them have proved insolvent and are under the management of the banks.

The business of all the "loan enterprises" has continually shown great loss. As of the end of 1972 the "Hanguk Electrical Company" and 23 other "government-run enterprises" were saddled with debts to the tune of 2,550,000 million won, or more than six times as much as their capital on hand. The debts of the "loan enterprises" have sharply increased due to the economic fluctuation going on in capitalist countries these days. Consequently, the "loan enterprises" are not in a position to pay off the loan obtained from the banks, and even the banks are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The management crisis of the "loan enterprises" and banks shows that the backbone of the south Korean economy is now coming off. At the same time, it constitutes a main factor in the chaos of the general economic life.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are plagued by serious stringency of foreign currency. The amount of the principal and interest south Korea had to pay last year for the loans they got reached 515 million dollars, and it will run into 2,000 million dollars in the next two or three years.

South Korea has an unfavourable trade balance of above 1,000 million dollars on a yearly average. To top it all, the "loan enterprises" go to rack and ruin one after another. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the Pak Jung Hi clique cannot clear off so a large sum of debts to foreign countries. Into the bargain, the world-wide currency crisis makes the Pak Jung Hi clique bear a heavy, additional burden in payment of the principal and interest for the loans they obtained from foreign countries and in foreign trade. They have to pay 100 million dollars additionally in the trade with Japan alone.

The oil crisis, too, has a very disastrous effect on all branches of the south Korean economy. The electrical, oil refining and chemical industries, transport and other sectors of industry which rely entirely on imported oil are now paralysed.

The soaring of oil price leads to a great advance in all other prices.

The drastic rise in prices and excessive issue of paper currency results in diminishing the value of money by a wide margin. The notes which have so far been in circulation differ little from scraps of paper. The hitherto-circulated 100-won notes and 500-won notes have given way to the newly issued 5,000-won notes.

Agriculture is also in a serious crisis.

Extensive expropriation of farm land for building and expansion of military roads and military bases, overall acidification of soil, heavy damages by flood and drought, primitive method of farming plus harsh exploitation—all these have culminated in a steady decrease in grain production.

The amount of grain imported by south Korea last year was 3.64 million tons, or seven times that in 1960. This is a proof that south Korea, once a granary, has been reduced to an area stricken with terrible famine.

The south Korean economy is now on the brink of total collapse, revealing to the full the deformity and vulnerability of a colonial dependent economy.

It is not without reason that a correspondent of West German DPA in Seoul commented a few days ago: "The south Korean economy can be likened to a cripple who is suffering in the last stage of cancer."

With no desperate efforts can the Pak Jung Hi clique ever pass through the crisis or stave off their imminent doom.

Li Jip

30-fold Inflation, Soaring Prices

In south Korea currency inflation becomes more vicious and price, higher than ever before.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique issued inconvertible paper money at random in an effort to raise the fund needed for consolidating the "revitalized system" and stepping up criminal war preparations. During seven months last year it amounted to 17,000 million won.

Consequently, as of the end of June 1973, the total volume of currency circulation increased 56.7 per cent compared with the end of June 1972. In the end of November last year it reached 713,900 million won or 2.3 times that in the end of 1970.

This is the largest one ever seen after the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang came to power in May 1961 and is 30 times greater than that in the end of the same month.

The inflation entails skyrocketing of prices.

The wholesale price was forced 8.5 per cent higher in 1972 than in 1971.

In 1973 it jumped up 15.1 per cent, the highest rate ever known since 1964. Notably, prices of raw and other materials which have bearing on people's living went up sharply. This sent the prices of general provision and daily necessities skyrocketing.

Prices of cotton, fertilizer, oil and other raw materials advanced 30 per cent on an average and 92 per cent at the highest.

As a result, winter underclothes and shoes disappeared from the market. If any, one has to pay 50-70 per cent more for them. Such an upward tendency became more pronounced this year: prices of clothes and other daily necessities shot up by 40-100 per cent January.

In October last year a straw bag of rice cost 14,000 won or 3,300 won more than in April. This means that a worker's wage of two months could hardly afford for a month's food.

The ever-aggravating inflation will keep prices soaring past retrieve.

The chronic currency and price inflation will aggravate the disorder and crisis of the south Korean economy now in ruinous conditions and will impoverish the people still more.

Bankruptcy of Medium and Small Enterprises

Medium and small enterprises in south Korea are constantly going busted due to the double and treble plunder and exploitation by the U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopolies and the domestic comprador capitalists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique backing them.

Above anything else, they are beset with difficulties for lack of equipment and raw materials.

The south Korean economy depends on foreign countries for the greater part of raw and other materials—for 87.1 per cent of machinery and equipment, 100 per cent of chemical fibre and synthetic resin, nearly 100 per cent of scrap iron and other iron and steel materials and 80 per cent of timber.

Even big businesses belonging to comprador capitalists are now compelled to suspend operations or close their doors owing to the extreme shortage of raw materials. So, it can easily be imagined how much the medium and small enterprises are in want of raw and other materials.

The marketing difficulty is another acute problem.

As the south Korean markets are flooded with surplus goods of U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopolies and the profiteering by comprador capitalists is rife, it is inevitable that medium and small enterprises shut their doors, pressed by heavy deficits and debts, unable to sell even their products.

Besides, they are in serious financial difficulty.

The Pak Jung Hi clique impose excessive taxes upon the medium and small enterprises, whereas they bestow on comprador capitalists such a special favour as reduction of taxes.

Even the meagre amount of the "funds for encouragement of medium and small enterprises" earmarked in the "government budget" is exclusively for the interests of comprador capitalists.

As a result, medium and small enterprises have no choice but to make private loans at high interest, getting deeper in debt.

Thus, many of the medium and small enterprises accounting for over 98 per cent of the total in south Korea came to a standstill or went bankrupt owing to the lack of raw materials and the marketing and financial difficulties. In 1971 the rate of shutdown was 27.3 per cent, and particularly in textile industry it was 51.6 per cent. In North Cholla Province, 73 per cent of the medium and small enterprises were in a state of suspension or closure as of March 1973.

Recently, the situation of the medium and small enterprises in south Korea has been at its worst. More and more of them have proved insolvent.

Foreign Debt per Capita 70,000 Won

The foreign loan of south Korea totalled 5,500 million dollars, a special correspondent of West German DPA in Seoul reported on December 21 last year.

This is a colossal sum of 2,200,000 million won in south Korean currency. So it means that everyone in south Korea, be he an adult or a child, is saddled with foreign debt of 70,000 won, and a family, if it is to be made up of five persons, has debts to the tune of 350,000 won, which equals to the wages of a south Korean worker for three years.

Such an extravagant foreign loan introduced by the Pak Jung Hi bandits went to their speeding up of war preparations and reinforcing of their fascist rule or filled the pockets of a tiny handful of the privileged.

In 1973 the direct war funds were 11.3 times greater and the "general expenditure" for the fascist rule 12.2 times greater than that in 1961 when traitor Pak Jung Hi usurped the puppet regime.

The ruling circles and comprador capitalists tried by hook or crook to grab money and piled up wealth by illicit means, taking advantage of the military road and harbour construction projects undertaken on a large-scale as part of war preparations and of lop-sided expansion projects of some war industries.

Here are a couple of instances. Traitor Pak Jung Hi came to have five million dollars in a foreign bank in less than two years after he seized power, and he has 50,000 million won as fund of the so-called "May 16 Scholarship Society". Li Hu Rak, ex-"director" of the south Korean CIA, was known several years ago to have made a fortune of 30,000 million won. All the money was pocketed from foreign loan.

A handful of the privileged are indulging in dissipation, wasting hundreds of thousand won a day at palatial mansions each worth some several hundreds of million won. Meanwhile, the overwhelming majority of people in south Korea are groaning in abject poverty, earning less than 50 dollars a year. In fact, south Korea today has been reduced to a debtor-country under the yoke of foreign capital, to a haunt of beggars hanging on foreigners' sleeves.

Extreme Hardships of Living

The life of the south Korean people is going from bad to worse with each passing day on account of the harsh plunder by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist rulers.

Every peasant household has a high-interest debt to the value of 40,000 won and most of them are suffering from the dearth of food. They can hardly eke out a scanty living, though they sell out their draught oxen, far from securing seeds. Already towards the end of last year more than 200,000 peasant families abandoned farming and moved to towns to seek a livelihood.

In the urban areas, the unemployed and semi-unemployed numbering more than seven million are wandering about streets. Even college graduates join the large army of the jobless. Those who are lucky enough to get jobs are not fully paid even the starvation wages below one third of the lowest living cost. Still worse, soaring prices create greater difficulty in their life.

In south Korea tragedies take place one after another. Pinched with poverty, an increasing number of people sell their blood and eyeballs. In the last few years alone, over 10,000 people burnt themselves to death or committed suicide together with their families, deploring the accursed society. Besides, there are millions of vagrant children. It is too pitiable to see these hunger-stricken waifs begging for food.

The housing problem is also extremely acute in south Korea. Even according to the watered-down data released by the south Korean authorities, 54.1 per cent of the Seoul citizens have no house. Those who starved or were frozen to death numbered 3,540 last year.

No wonder, a south Korean publication lamented: "The people can hardly subsist, unable to endure hardships any longer. This is the reality of their life. Suicide, starvation and death from cold are a common occurrence". It threw full light on the miserable situation of south Korean society that resulted from the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

One of the hovels of the poor in south Korea

The unemployed go about hunting for jobs

A broken wall covered with old tin-plate sheets—this is graphic evidence that medium and small enterprises in south Korea are on the decline

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